



ANNUAL  
ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE  
*JAIPUR STATE,*  
FOR THE  
*Year ending 31st August 1909.*

---

H. L. SHOWERS, Lt.-Col., Resident, Jaipur.

---



---

MOUNT ABU:  
PRINTED AT THE RAJPUTNA AGENCY PRESS.

---

1910.



ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

*JAIPUR STATE,*

FOR THE

*Year ending 31st August 1909.*

---

By

H. L. SHOWERS, Lt.-Col., Resident, Jaipur.



---

MOUNT ABU:

PRINTED AT THE RAJPUTANA AGENCY PRESS.

1910.



FROM

LT.-COL. H. L. SHOWERS, C.I.E.,  
RESIDENT AT JAIPUR.

TO

W. H. J. WILKINSON, Esq., I.C.S.,  
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE HON'BLE THE AGENT  
TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA, ABU.

*Dated Jaipur, the <sup>22nd</sup>/<sub>26th</sub> January 1910.*

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 2367, dated the 12th June 1909, I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jaipur State for the year ending the 31st August 1909.

2. As noted in the last year's report, the Darbar has not yet adopted the practice of preparing a printed Annual Report of the State Administration as a whole, but separate reports of the Public Works and Medical Departments of the State, and of the "Imarat" or State Works not included in the Public Works Department, the Gas Works and the Cotton Press are printed and published.--

3. Besides the above reports it has been the practice of the Darbar to send in particulars of the working of certain other departments as shown in the margin. Nothing has been received this year, however, as in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter above quoted, no reference for information was made to the Darbar. The present report, therefore, can only be a brief record of such facts as have come to notice independently.

- (1) Revenue and Expenditure.
- (2) Crop.
- (3) Civil and Criminal.
- (4) Registration.
- (5) Customs.
- (6) Education.
- (7) School of Arts.
- (8) Forests.
- (9) Thagi and Dakaiti.
- (10) Jail.
- (11) Vaccination.
- (12) Public Works Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. L. SHOWERS, LT.-COL.,

*Resident at Jaipur.*



# Annual Administration Report of the Jaipur State for the year ending the 31st August 1909.

—:0:—

## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The area of the Jaipur State is 15,579 square miles, *i.e.*, about half the size of Ireland. The population at the last Census was returned at 26,58,666. The revenue of the *Khalsa* portion of the State is approximately 66 lakhs.

2. A sum of four lakhs of rupees is payable as tribute to Government. The Darbar receives an annual payment of Rs. 8,18,728, on account of certain salt compensations in connection with the Sambhar Salt Lake, and also royalty upon all excess sales over a certain fixed amount.

3. The State does not pay for any local corps or contingent.

4. The Chief's full name and titles are Colonel His Highness. Sarmad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajendar Sri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D.

5. His Highness is a Rajput of the Kachwaha clan and has formed matrimonial connections with a Jadon Rajput family of Amargarh in the Etah District of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with Kishangarh in Rajputana, Dharangdra in Kathiawar, Khamore in Shahpura and a Tanwar family in Bikaner, Rajputana. The Kishangarh Maharani is dead. The first of these alliances took place before the Maharaja's accession to the Chiefship.

6. There is no heir natural or adopted.

### NOTABLE EVENTS.

7. His Highness the Maharaja and the Maji Sahibas visited Jodhpur in February 1909.

Rao Bahadur Sansar Chandar Sen, M.V.O., C.I.E., Senior Member of the Jaipur State Council, died on 11th May 1909.

In June 1909, His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday was observed as a public Holiday. All the offices in the State were closed and a Darbar was held in Honour of the occasion and His Highness' congratulations were conveyed through the proper channel. In the evening the Resident held a garden party at the Residency to which the European community and Native gentlemen of position were invited and at which His Highness the Maharaja was also present.

### VISITORS.

...ilities visited Jaipur during the year:—

...ior in October 1908.

...at, brother of H.E. the Viceroy, in Febru-

...le Lady Lawley.

...ehener in April 1909.

...ana of Udaipur in April 1909.

...F. Pinhey, C.I.E., Officiating Agent to the  
Rajputana, from 20th to 22nd March 1909,  
...n August 1909.



9. From the 1st September 1908 to 3rd April 1909, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, C.S.I., held charge of the Residency. He handed over charge to Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., I.A., on the 3rd April 1909. The latter officer who was Political Agent, Alwar, retained charge of the Alwar Agency in addition to the Jaipur Residency on his transfer to Jaipur.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert made the following tours :—

On first October 1908 to Khetri to pay Military Pensioners, 6th October 1908 to Kishangarh.

From 22nd December 1908 to 21st January 1909—Tour in Eastern and Western Districts of Jaipur State.

6th to 12th February 1909, Jaipur to Calcutta to attend Investiture Darbar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Showers made the following tours between April and the close of the year :—

1 Visit to Khetri on 10th April 1909 to pay Military Pensioners.

5 Visits to Alwar between April and August 1909.

4 Visits to Kishangarh do.

To Abu for 3 days in May 1909.

In July and August visited Sawai-Madhopur, Dausa and Sanganer.

10. Lieutenant-Colonel P. Durrell Pank, I.M.S., continued as Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Jaipur. He proceeded on 2 months and 27 days privilege leave with effect from the 11th July 1909, when Major P. B. Haig, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Alwar, was placed in visiting charge.

## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11. The Members of Council, whose names are given in Appendix I, assist His Highness the Maharaja in the administration, and supervise the various Departments of the State as noted.

12. The State is divided for administrative purposes into the Eastern and Western Divisions which comprise the following 11 Nizamats :—

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Shekhawati     | (6) Gangapur     |
| (2) Torawati       | (7) Bandikui     |
| (3) Hindaun        | (8) Sawai-Jaipur |
| (4) Dausa          | (9) Kot-Kasim    |
| (5) Sawai-Madhopur | (10) Malpura     |

(11) Sambhar.

13. These Nizamats contain 3 Tehsils. The northern part of the State consists of the sandy tracts of Shekhawati and Torawati which are mostly held by Feudatories and Jagirdars of State and contain very little 'Khalsa' territory. The Nizamats of Hindaun, Dausa, Gangapur and Sawai-Madhopur in the East and South contain the most fertile lands in the State. In the West are the Nizamats of Malpura and Sambhar, in the latter of which lies the celebrated Salt Lake of the same name.

14. In this Western area some fine irrigation tanks, *e.g.*, those of Tori Sagar and Chaparwara have been constructed by the Darbar and these have proved an enormous boon to the country and people—not to mention the large increase to Darbar revenues.

15. Of the Tributary Nobles the three principal are the Raja of Khetri, the Rao Raja of Sikar and the Rao Raja of Uniara. Khetri has an annual income of nearly Rs. 5,70,000 and Sikar of about Rs. 8,00,000. The Raja of Khetri is a minor and a student at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The estate is being administered by a Munsarim appointed by the Jaipur Darbar.

16. No regular land settlement has yet been made in the State except in the Kot-putli Parganah of Khetri, where a 15 year settlement was made in 1890 by Mr. A. L. P. Tueker. The settlement expired in 1904, and was revised by the Munsarim of the Khetri Estate under the orders of the Jaipur Darbar. This settlement will run for a period of 20 years from Sambat 1962 to 1981 (1905 to 1924 A. D.)

### CHAPTER III.

#### PROTECTION.

17. The Darbar have a Raj Penal Code, framed on the lines of the British Indian Penal Code. There is no recognised legislative body, all such laws as are required being framed by the Council and communicated to subordinate Courts and officials by means of Circulars and *Hidayats*.

18. *Military Force*.—The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps under Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, *c.i.e.*, Sardar Bahadur. During the year under report there were 1,172 ponies, 16 tongas, 544 carts and 775 men. There is also a local force of 481 Cavalry, 3,391 Infantry and 712 Artillery, with 281 guns of which some 40 are considered serviceable. The guns include 25 Field and 216 Garrison guns. The latter are obsolete and practically useless.

19. *Police*.—The Darbar have a Police Force for the maintenance of law and order in the city of Jaipur. The members of the force wear uniform and carry batons and are under the orders of the Kotwal who works again under the supervision and control of the Foujdar or Chief City Magistrate. The Kotwal is assisted by two Naib-Kotwals. The entire force under these Officers consists of 10 Moharrirs on from Rs. 8 to 10 each, a Jamadar on Rs. 1 and 855 Constables.

20. The Rural or District force is under an official styled "Superintendent of Girai" on Rs. 300 per mensem. His head-quarters are at Jaipur and he is constantly on tour in the district. He has under him an Assistant on Rs. 200 per mensem. 11 Deputy Superintendents and some 6,030 men (police and ehawkidars) distributed among 106 Thanas.

21. *Chowkidars*.—Besides the City and District Police Forces there are 5,782 Jagirdars' horsemen who perform miscellaneous police duties under the orders of the General Superintendent of Girai.

22. Further, there are many thousands of Minas employed by the State on various terms in charge of forts, etc., and who may be said to take a part in the police arrangements of the State.

23. *Crime*.—During the year under report three cases of Dakaiti occurred as against six in the year 1908. The result of enquiries made has not yet been communicated by the Darbar.

24. *Criminal Justice.*—The Criminal Courts in the State are as follows:—

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) The State Council    | ... 1 in Jaipur City.         |
| (2) Appellate Court      | Do.                           |
| (3) Foujdari Court       | Do.                           |
| (4) Naib-Foujdar's Court | Do.                           |
| (5) Nazim's Courts       | ... 1 in each of 11 Nizamats. |
| (6) Naib-Nazim's Courts  | ... Do.                       |
| (7) Tehsil Courts        | ... 1 in each of 23 Tehsils.  |

25. The total number of original suits and cases instituted during 1908 was 29,046 of which 27,415 were disposed of, leaving 1,631 pending at the close of the year. No statistics for the year under report can be furnished, as the Darbar have not been asked to supply the information.

26. In 1908, the number of appeals was 3,177 of which 2,860 were disposed of and 317 remained pending.

27. Appeals in both Civil and Criminal cases lie to the Appellate Court and then to the State Council.

28. *Civil Justice.*—

- |                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) State Council      | ... 1 in Jaipur City.            |
| (2) Appellate Court    | ... Do.                          |
| (3) Adalat Dewani      | ... Do.                          |
| (4) Munsiff's Court    | ... Do.                          |
| (5) Nazim's Court      | ... 1 in each of 11 Nizamats,    |
| (6) Naib-Nazim's Court | ... Do.                          |
| (7) Tehsil Courts      | ... 1 in each of the 22 Tehsils. |

29. The total number of civil suits instituted during 1908 was 28,037 of which 26,189 were disposed of, leaving 1,848 pending at the close of the year. In the same year there were 3,008 appeals of which 2,551 were disposed of, leaving 757 cases pending. No statistics for the year under report are available.

30. *Extradition.*—19 persons were extradited from British India and neighbouring States to the Jaipur Darbar during the year under report, while 15 persons were made over by the Darbar to authorities in British India and neighbouring Native States.

31. *Prisons.*—There are two Jails in Jaipur. The Sadar or Central Jail, and the Chandpol or District Jail. Both are under the charge of a thoroughly well-qualified Superintendent, viz., Rai Sahib Naurang Rai Marwari, lately Deputy Superintendent in the Government Jail at Buxar. Under the Superintendent there are two Daroghas, two Naib-Daroghas, two Hospital Assistants, one Supervisor of Finger Impression and 99 other clerks, overseers, warders and menials.

32. The daily average number of prisoners in the two Jails during 1909 was 871.96, of whom about 92 per cent. were males and about 8 per cent. females. The average daily number of juveniles is very small, not generally exceeding 10 or about 1 per cent. of the total number of prisoners.

33. The profit to the State from Jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 27,078-3-6 in 1909.

Railway Settlement will be established here. Arrangements for the construction of 40 odd Bungalows are now in progress. The traffic returns on the opened portions of the line have been very favourable during the year, and there is every hope that in its 85 mile share of the Line, the Jaipur Darbar will find they have a most valuable asset.

62. The Jaipur State Railway continues to prosper. The amount paid by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Darbar as excess receipts over working expenses was Rs. 49,647-8-6 during the year under report, or 2.06 per cent. on the capital outlay. With the opening of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, this useful link between the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Nagda-Muttra System will prove more profitable and useful than ever.

63. The Jaipur State is now very well provided with Railway communication, the figures below showing the lengths of the various lines in the State:—

|                              |     |     |     |       |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Rajputana-Malwa Railway      | ... | ... | 136 | miles |
| Do. do. Sambhar Branch...    |     |     | 4½  | "     |
| Nagda-Muttra do. ...         | ... | ... | 85  | "     |
| Rewari-Phalera Chord do. ... | ... | ... | 90  | "     |
| Jaipur State do. ...         | ... | ... | 73  | "     |

64. On the Nagda-Muttra Railway the Resident exercises jurisdiction as Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, on the other Railways, except the Jaipur State Railway, he is District Magistrate and District Judge.

65. On the Jaipur State Railway the Darbar exercise jurisdiction.

66. There is a proposal to extend the Jaipur State Railway northwards to Churu in Bikaner. This project, if it comes to maturity, will link up Jaipur with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway System.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

67. ~~Under the~~

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

43. (a) *The seasons.*—The outturn of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops of the Sambat year 1965 in the Eastern and Western Divisions was 14 annas in the rupee.

44. The monsoon rainfall of 1909, though excellent, was somewhat less heavy than that of 1908. It began in June and terminated on 11th September 1909. The rainfall ranged from some 37.59 in Uniara to 25.55 in Jaipur.

45. The rainfall statement for 1908-09 is attached, *vide* Appendix II.

46. (b) *Wages and Labour. Prices and Food-grains.*—The wages in the Jaipur State for skilled and unskilled labour were as follows:—

|  | HALF YEAR ENDING—   |            |                 |              |
|--|---------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
|  | 31st December 1908. |            | 30th June 1909. |              |
| (1) Agricultural labour per month, Rs. | 2                   | 13 to 3 12 | Rs.             | 2 13 to 3 12 |
| (2) Syee ... ..                        | 3                   | 8 to 6 0   | "               | 3 8 to 6 0   |
| (3) Carpenter... ..                    | 7                   | 8 to 13 2  | "               | 7 8 to 13 2  |
| (4) Mason ... ..                       | 5                   | 10 to 11 4 | "               | 5 10 to 11 4 |
| (5) Blacksmith ... ..                  | 7                   | 8 to 10 5  | "               | 7 8 to 10 5  |

47. The average price of food-grains was dearer than 12 seers per rupee upto the month of October 1908, and consequently compensation for dearness of grain was granted to the menial establishment of this Residency.

24. *Criminal Justice.*—The Criminal Courts in the State are as follows:—

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) The State Council     | ... 1 in Jaipur City.         |
| (2) Appellate Court       | Do.                           |
| (3) Foujdari Court        | Do.                           |
| (4) Naib-Foujdari's Court | Do.                           |
| (5) Nazim's Courts        | ... 1 in each of 11 Nizamats. |
| (6) Naib-Nazim's Courts   | ... Do.                       |
| (7) Tehsil Courts         | ... 1 in each of 23 Tehsils.  |

25. The total number of original suits and cases instituted during 1908 was 29,046 of which 27,415 were disposed of, leaving 1,631 pending at the close of the year. No statistics for the year under report can be furnished, as the Darbar have not been asked to supply the information.

26. In 1908, the number of appeals was 3,177 of which 2,860 were disposed of and 317 remained pending.

27. Appeals in both Civil and Criminal cases lie to the Appellate Court and then to the State Council.

28. *Civil Justice.*—

- |                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) State Council      | ... 1 in Jaipur City.            |
| (2) Appellate Court    | ... Do.                          |
| (3) Adalat Dewani      | ... Do.                          |
| (4) Munsiff's Court    | ... Do.                          |
| (5) Nazim's Court      | ... 1 in each of 11 Nizamats,    |
| (6) Naib-Nazim's Court | ... Do.                          |
| (7) Tehsil Courts      | ... 1 in each of the 22 Tehsils. |

29. The total number of civil suits instituted during 1908 was 28,037 of which 26,189 were disposed of, leaving 1,848 pending at the close of the year. In the same year there were 2,008 appeals of which 2,551 was putana, in the Public Works Department, the submission of the report has been discontinued.

58. The Report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the new Nagda-Muttra State Railway shows that of the whole line of 340 miles in length, some 85 miles run through the State of Jaipur. The following Sections were opened to traffic during the year under report:—

- |  |
|--|
| (1) Sawai-Madhopur to Kotah for goods traffic from 1st May 1909. |
| (2) Do. do. Passenger traffic from 1st July 1909.                |
| (3) Do. to Gangapur for goods traffic from 1st June 1909.        |
| (4) Hindaun to Muttra for goods traffic from 15th June 1909.     |
| (5) Do. Passenger traffic from 8th July 1909.                    |

59. Since the year closed the line has been opened for all traffic throughout its length. This was on the 1st October 1909.

60. The principal work on the Jaipur Section has been the completion of the Banas bridge at mile 655½ consisting of 3 spans 150' 1-60' and 5-40' girders. The founding of pier No. 5 gave much trouble as rock was only reached at a depth of 90 feet below water level.

61. At Gangapur in the Jaipur State, it is proposed to locate one of the principal Engine-changing Stations on the Bombay-Delhi run and a large

Railway Settlement will be established here. Arrangements for the construction of 40 odd Bungalows are now in progress. The traffic returns on the opened portions of the line have been very favourable during the year, and there is every hope that in its 85 mile share of the Line, the Jaipur Darbar will find they have a most valuable asset.

62. The Jaipur State Railway continues to prosper. The amount paid by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Darbar as excess receipts over working expenses was Rs. 49,647-8-6 during the year under report, or 2.06 per cent. on the capital outlay. With the opening of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, this useful link between the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and Nagda-Muttra System will prove more profitable and useful than ever.

63. The Jaipur State is now very well provided with Railway communication, the figures below showing the lengths of the various lines in the State:—

|                                 |     |     |     |       |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Rajputana-Malwa Railway         | ... | ... | 136 | miles |
| Do. do. Sambhar Branch...       |     |     | 4½  | "     |
| Nagda-Muttra .. do. ... ..      |     |     | 85  | "     |
| Rewari-Phalera Chord do. ... .. |     |     | 90  | "     |
| Jaipur State do. ... ..         |     |     | 73  | "     |

64. On the Nagda-Muttra Railway the Resident exercises jurisdiction as Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, on the other Railways, except the Jaipur State Railway, he is District Magistrate and District Judge.

65. On the Jaipur State Railway the Darbar exercise jurisdiction.

66. There is a proposal to extend the Jaipur State Railway northwards to Churu in Bikaner. This project, if it comes to maturity, will link up Jaipur with the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway System.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

67. Under this head the following figures show the Estimated and Actual income for the Sambat year:—

|  |     |                   |
|--|-----|-------------------|
| 1st September 1908 to 31st August 1909 | ... | Rs. 65,76,551-5-0 |
| Actual income for do. do.              | ... | " 68,49,924-4-1   |

This shows an increase of the Actual over the Estimated income of Rs. 2,73,372-15-1.

### EXPENDITURE.

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Estimated.</i>                     | <i>Actual.</i>                          |
| 225 gold mohars and Rs. 62,78,048-5-5 | 189 gold mohars and Rs. 74,97,764-13-1. |

There was thus a decrease in the expenditure by 36 gold Mohars and an increase of 12,19,716-7-8 over the estimates.

68. *Customs.*—The figures for the year ending 31st August 1908 are given below:—

| Quantity of goods passed through the Customs Department. | Amount realised as Customs duty.   |
|--|--|
| 11,95,124 Maunds, 29 seers and 2½ chitaeks.              | Rs. 10,26,766-6-3—of this sum Rs. 4,82,586-14-3 was on account of import duty; Rs. 5,44,171-14-3 on account of export duty and Rs. 7-9-9 on account of transit duty. |

## CHAPTER VI.

## EDUCATION.

69. Babu Sanjiban Ganguli continued to be Director of Public Instructions for the period under review.

70. During the past year the number of schools has risen from 1,047 as shewn in last year's report to 1,135 with 31,125 scholars as against 28,893.

71. Of the total number of pupils 78.40 per cent were Hindus. The rest were Mahomedans, Jains and Christians in the proportion of 11.23, 9.37 and 1.00 per cent., respectively.

72. The total cost to the State (including expenditure from local cess, Thikanas and other sources) on education during the year was Rs. 1,55,547 as against 1,41,838 last year.

73. *Mayo College*.—No new pupils were sent to the Mayo College by the Darbar during the year under report.

74. *School of Arts*.—The School of Arts maintains its reputation. There were 80 pupils under training during the year under report who have received instruction in drawing and painting, modelling and pottery, electroplating, engraving, sculpture and other handicrafts. Education is given free of charge and scholarships are granted to deserving students. The Staff consists of the Director of Education, the Vice-Principal, four Assistants and 14 teachers.

## CHAPTER VII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

75. *Darbar Postal Department*.—The report for the year ending 31st August 1908, shows that eight mail lines were maintained in the State and that there were 119 Post Offices open as compared with 114 during the year 1907, while the number of letter boxes in the Jaipur City and in the District was 153 all told.

76. Negotiation for a Postal Convention between the Darbar and the Imperial Government are in the progress.

77. In the international Court of Vakils at Jaipur six cases were instituted during the year and the same number disposed of.

78. No Boundary cases between Jaipur and neighbouring States were decided during the year and the relations existing between the Jaipur Darbar and adjoining States and the Residency were cordial.

79. In July last a somewhat serious disagreement arose between the inhabitants of Sambhar and the *Shamlat* Officers of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars. The shops were closed, labourers refused to work and all business was at a stand still for several days. The most serious inconvenience caused by the strike was to the Salt Department. The matter was eventually settled after an enquiry had been held by the Vakils of the two Darbars attached to the Upper Court of Vakils, *viz.*, Pandit Durga Pershad from Jaipur and Lala Dileep Rai from Jodhpur. Both parties were found to be in fault. The Jaipur Nazim and the Jodhpur Hakim were transferred and various fines imposed upon the merchants and others responsables for the closing of the shops, etc.

H. L. SHOWERS, LT.-COL.,

*Resident, Jaipur.*

NOTE.—After this report had been prepared and was ready for despatch various of the departmental reports mentioned in paragraph 3 of my letter were sent in by the Darbar spontaneously. The figures for the year under report have, therefore, been shown in *Italics* in place of the last year's figures previously entered for want of recent information.

## APPENDIX I.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Names of Officers.</i>   | <i>Appointment.</i>  |
|------------|---|--|
| 1.         | Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dowla Sir Md.,<br>Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. | } Member of Council, in charge<br>Foreign duty and Miscellaneous<br>Departments. |
| 2.         | Rai Bahadur Prohit Gopinath, M.A.                                   |  |
| 3.         | Thakur Debi Singh of Diggi ...                                      | Do. Revenue and Expendi-<br>ture Departments.                                    |
| 4.         | Thakur Mehtab Singh of Sawar ...                                    | Do. do.  |
| 5.         | Munsih Nand Kishore Singh ...                                       | Do. do.  |
| 6.         | Thakur Devi Singh of Chemu ...                                      | Do. Civil Department (Hony.)   |
| 7.         | Babu Isan Chander Mukerji ...                                       | Do. do. do.  |
| 8.         | Thakur Umrao Singh of Kotla ...                                     | Do. Criminal Department.   |
| 9.         | Raja Hamir Singh of Khandela ...                                    | Do. do.  |
| 10.        | Munshi Ram Pratap ...   | Secretary, Council, Jaipur.  |
| 11.        | Thakur Rup Singh of Naila   | } Sardars, Appellate Court.  |
| 12.        | Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol  |  |
| 13.        | Thakur Meghraj Singh of Gohana                                      |  |
| 14.        | Munshi Gobind Saran ...   |  |
| 15.        | Pandit Jai Nath Atal ...  | Diwan, Eastern Division.   |
| 16.        | Mohammed Hamid-ullah Khan ...                                       | Diwan, Western Division.   |

H. L. SHOWERS, LT.-COL.,

*Resident, Jaipur.*



Statement showing rainfall of the Jaipur district from 1st September 1908 to 31st August 1909.

| STATIONS.      | 1908.      |          |           |           | 1909.    |           |        |        |      |       |        |         | TOTAL. |
|----------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|---------|--------|
|                | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July.  | August. |        |
| Hindaun        | 0.85       | ..       | ..        | 0.1       | 1.02     | ..        | ..     | 1.91   | 0.20 | 3.80  | 11.74  | 7.19    | 26.82  |
| Mahwa          | 0.73       | ..       | 0.05      | ..        | 1.09     | 0.20      | ..     | 2.01   | 0.20 | 4.88  | 10.09  | 5.42    | 24.67  |
| Gangapur       | 2.16       | ..       | ..        | ..        | 0.15     | ..        | ..     | 1.90   | 0.40 | 4.15  | 9.59   | 6.44    | 24.79  |
| Ban likui      | 1.68       | ..       | ..        | ..        | 0.60     | ..        | ..     | 2.33   | 0.31 | 2.07  | 10.80  | 7.85    | 25.64  |
| Sawai Madhopur | 3.53       | ..       | ..        | 0.10      | ..       | ..        | ..     | 1.15   | ..   | 8.11  | 7.01   | 8.03    | 27.93  |
| Dausa          | 1.35       | ..       | ..        | 0.08      | 0.45     | ..        | ..     | 1.41   | ..   | 1.72  | 6.36   | 8.13    | 19.50  |
| Lalsot         | 4.05       | ..       | 0.07      | ..        | 0.61     | ..        | ..     | 3.14   | ..   | 2.79  | 10.62  | 7.23    | 28.51  |
| Chatsu         | 3.14       | 0.06     | 0.17      | ..        | 0.41     | 0.65      | ..     | 2.08   | 0.26 | 4.79  | 9.11   | 8.56    | 29.23  |
| Uniar          | 0.70       | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..       | ..        | ..     | 0.44   | ..   | 7.02  | 17.15  | 12.28   | 37.59  |
| Jaipur         | 4.24       | ..       | 0.16      | ..        | 0.19     | 0.09      | ..     | 2.48   | 0.08 | 2.31  | 8.91   | 7.09    | 25.55  |
| Sanganer       | 5.53       | ..       | ..        | ..        | 0.73     | ..        | ..     | 1.69   | ..   | 1.21  | 13.27  | 4.16    | 26.59  |
| Malpura        | 2.41       | ..       | ..        | ..        | 0.21     | 0.08      | ..     | 1.91   | 0.36 | 3.50  | 12.81  | 6.07    | 26.75  |
| Jhunjhunu      | 2.37       | ..       | 0.60      | ..        | 0.10     | 0.60      | ..     | 1.69   | 0.52 | 1.68  | 8.58   | 2.85    | 18.99  |
| Sri Madhopur   | 0.47       | ..       | ..        | ..        | 0.20     | ..        | ..     | 1.96   | 1.03 | 8.02  | 6.56   | 7.75    | 25.99  |
| Sambhar        | 1.17       | 0.02     | 0.02      | ..        | 0.36     | 0.03      | ..     | 1.12   | 0.26 | 3.10  | 13.12  | 3.81    | 23.01  |
| Sikar          | 1.01       | ..       | 0.27      | ..        | 0.09     | ..        | ..     | 1.22   | 0.24 | 2.14  | 7.84   | 5.34    | 18.18  |
| Khetri.        | 0.37       | 0.01     | 0.43      | ..        | 0.34     | 0.27      | ..     | 1.07   | 0.51 | 5.40  | 13.27  | 2.48    | 24.15  |
| Cherawa        | 1.02       | ..       | 0.16      | ..        | 0.10     | 0.30      | ..     | 0.95   | 0.40 | 2.19  | 9.28   | 2.85    | 17.25  |
| Kot-putli      | 1.04       | 0.21     | 0.23      | ..        | 0.11     | ..        | ..     | 4.03   | 0.25 | 3.60  | 14.49  | 5.80    | 29.76  |
| Chomu          | 0.98       | ..       | 0.13      | ..        | 0.10     | 0.10      | ..     | 1.06   | 0.40 | 3.57  | 9.00   | 4.22    | 19.56  |
| Nim-ka-Thana   | 0.52       | ..       | 0.60      | ..        | 0.43     | 0.30      | ..     | 1.93   | 0.59 | 4.91  | 6.30   | 3.03    | 18.61  |
| Samodh         | 0.69       | ..       | 0.07      | ..        | 0.15     | 0.02      | ..     | 0.86   | 0.36 | 2.82  | 5.85   | 5.18    | 15.99  |
| Total          | 40.03      | 0.30     | 2.96      | 0.29      | 7.44     | 2.64      | ..     | 38.34  | 6.37 | 83.78 | 221.15 | 131.76  | 535.06 |
| Mean           | 1.82       | 0.014    | 0.13      | 0.013     | 0.34     | 0.12      | ..     | 1.74   | 0.29 | 3.81  | 10.05  | 5.99    | 24.318 |

JADO NATH DEY, M.B.,  
Assistant Superintendent of Medical and

